LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 15, 1990

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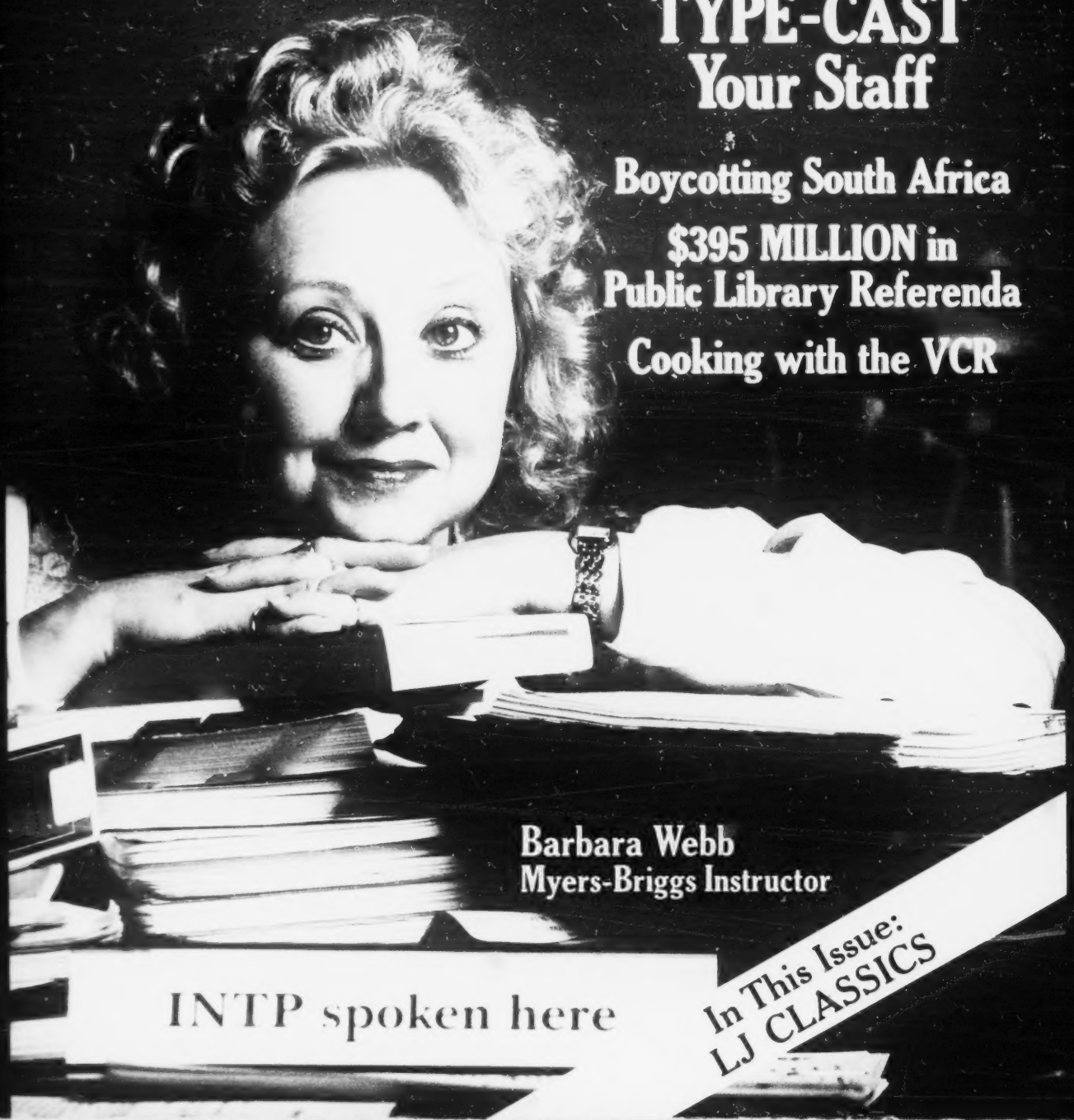
TYPE-CAST Your Staff

Boycotting South Africa

$395 MILLION in Public Library Referenda

Cooking with the VCR



Barbara Webb
Myers-Briggs Instructor

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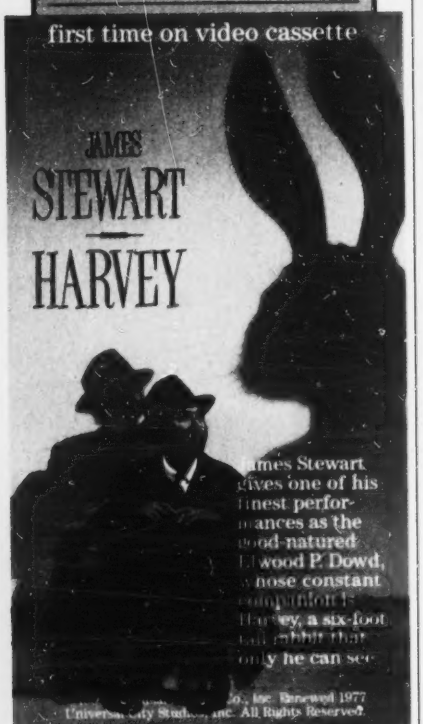
Educate, Enrich & Entertain
Your Library Patrons

first time on video cassette

JAMES STEWART
HARVEY



...mes Stewart ...gives one of his ...finest performances as the ...good-natured ...wood P. Dowd, ...whose constant ...companion is ...Harvey, a six-foot ...rabbit that ...only he can see.

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VOL. 115 No. 11

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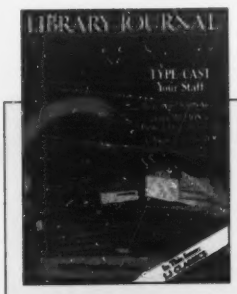

What's your type? Fairfax County Public Library's Barbara Webb explains why it's important in her discussion of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, page 32.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KATHERINE LAMBERT

June 15, 1990

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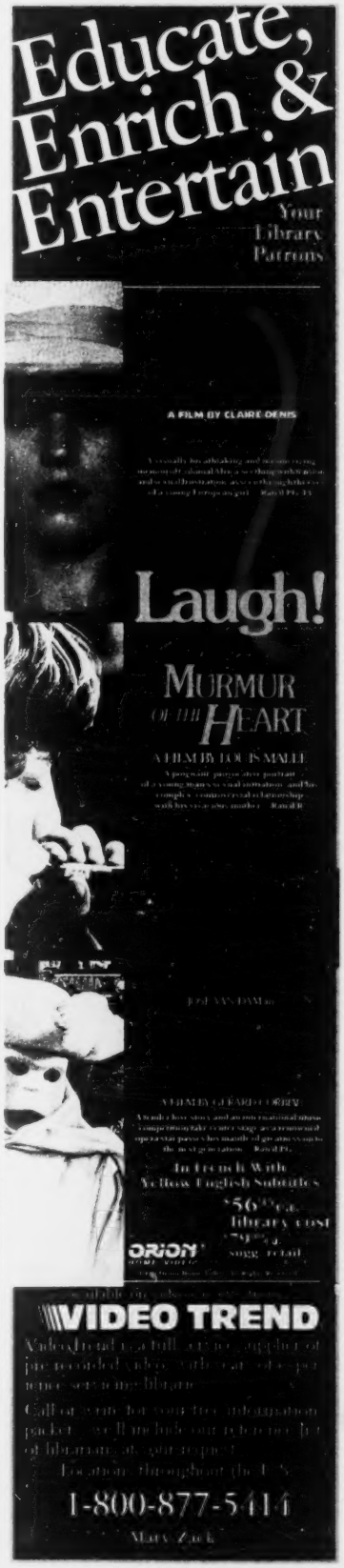

LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

U.S. Book Trade Registers $323 Million Surprise in 1989

According to the latest figures from the Commerce Department, book exports hit a record level of $1.1 billion last year, surpassing the 1988 total by more than 21 percent. Imports, on the other hand, remained stable at the 1988 level of $800 million.

As a result, there was a $323 million trade surplus in books in 1989. This trade data must be interpreted with care, however, since imports include books published by U.S. publishers but printed in the low-cost Pacific Rim countries.

Major U.S. Book Exports by Nation—1989 ($ millions)

Nation	U.S. Exports
Canada	$394.2
United Kingdom	167.2
Australia	112.6
Japan	79.2
West Germany	39.9
Total, all nations	$1123.2

Source: Commerce Department

Major U.S. Book Imports by Nation—1989 ($ millions)

Nation	U.S. Imports
United Kingdom	$189.5
Japan	120.7
Hong Kong	102.5
Italy	62.4
Canada	61.9
Total, all nations	$799.9

Source: Commerce Department

Benefits of devaluation

Book exports have benefited from the low value of the U.S. dollar. The value of the dollar relative to the currencies of our major trading partners dropped steadily from a peak in first-quarter 1985 to a low in fourth-quarter 1988—the lowest point since 1978.

The dollar appreciated a slight 1.7 percent in 1989, as measured by a trade-weighted index of 18 major currencies.

The rise was over seven percent against European currencies, but the Canadian dollar strengthened 2.8 percent resulting in a smaller overall gain for the U.S. dollar.

A sunny forecast?

Cahners Economics forecast a stable dollar in 1990—almost unchanged from its average 1989 level. Thus, the U.S. book industry should continue to benefit from a favorable trade position. On the flip side, book imports will continue to be thwarted.

The largest foreign markets for U.S. books were Canada ($394 million), the United Kingdom ($167 million), Australia ($113 million), and Japan ($79 million). Together, these four nations account for more than 70 percent of U.S. book export shipments.

By type of book, the United States exported $383 million—over one-third of all exports—in technical, scientific, and professional books.

The next largest categories, in descending order, were textbooks, mass market paperbacks, and hardbound trade books.

Exports and total book sales

As a percentage of total book sales, exports accounted for eight percent, up from only 5.8 percent in 1985.

Assuming that the foreign exchange value of the dollar remains stable throughout 1990, exports are expected to increase at a double-digit pace for the third consecutive year.

Where imports come from

Major suppliers of books to this country are the United Kingdom ($189 million), Japan ($121 million), Hong Kong ($102 million), Italy ($62 million), and Canada ($62 million). More than one-third of the books imported are hardbound trade books.

Other large import categories include technical, scientific, and professional books, textbooks, and children's books.

Imported reference books

Imports of dictionaries and encyclopedias totaled nearly $10 million last year. More than 36 percent of the imported dictionaries came from the United Kingdom, while most of the encyclopedias were imported from Mexico and Spain.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

Our third annual survey found citizens voting on $395 million for capital improvement and new libraries nationwide; but how much did they actually approve?

THE VOTES ARE IN

Public Library Referenda 1989

By Richard B. Hall

SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT of the referenda reported in 1989 passed. This compares favorably with the 64 percent success rate for 1988, but slightly below the 78 percent success rate for the combined data collected from 1987 through 1989. The long-term data show that the chances for passing a referenda for a public building are pretty good, since almost four referenda have passed for every one that failed.

The level of funds voters were asked to approve increased dramatically this year, up to an astounding $395 million. Nationally, $266 million of $395 million attempted was approved; $129 million of funding was turned down by the voters. In 1989, approximately two-thirds of the funding sought was approved; in the long run, the combined data show that over three quarters of the funding sought was approved.

California campaigns

Three very large local referenda in California (two in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco) account for over $250 million of the $395 million total. Two out of three of these California referenda passed, with 64 percent of the funding sought being approved by the voters (see sidebars, p. 44 and 45). Also, it should be noted that in fall 1988, Proposition 85, a statewide California referenda providing $75 million of state general obligation bonds for public library capital improvements, passed by a close majority vote. This is particularly significant in a state like California that requires a two-thirds approval rate for local bond referenda.

As a result of Proposition 85's passage, an entirely new state-funded construction program for public library buildings is currently being set up by the California State Library (Cy H. Silver, "Construction Standards for California Public Libraries," *LAMA Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 2, Spring 1990, p. 82-86). While other states such as Nevada, Georgia, and Massachusetts have passed large bond issues to support public library facilities, the approval of $75 million in California is the largest one-time amount on record to date. If this $75 million is added to the $395 million local referenda figure, the grand total comes to $470 million—definitely a bumper crop for capital campaigns this year.

Table 1
Referenda Pass/Fail Ratio by Season for Combined (87–89) Data

	Spring P/F	Summer P/F	Fall P/F	Winter P/F
Number of Referenda	41/23	14/2	51/7	11/1
Percentage	64/36	88/12	88/12	92/8

Table 2
Library Referenda by Authorizing Agency

Agency	1989 Data	1987–1989 Combined Data
Municipality	55%	45%
New England town	17	19
County	10	16
School district	6	13
Library district	8	5
Parish	0	1
Township	2	.5
City/County	2	.5

The 1989 data picture

For data to be included in this year's report, the referenda must have been held between July 1, 1988 and June 30, 1989. A total of 51 local referenda were reported during that time, with 38 passing and 13 failing. Chart A shows all of the referenda reported, listed by state and municipality.

When the percentages of votes for and against all of the 1989 referenda are averaged, the national success rate is just over 60 percent. This is somewhat below the three-year combined rate of 64 percent. However, it should be kept in mind that an overall approval rate of 64 percent is one that most politicians would envy. Library referenda appear to consistently receive a very high rate of approval from the voters in this country. However, this optimism must be tempered

Richard B. Hall is Library Construction Bond Act Manager, California State Library

Chart A
Referenda for Public Library Buildings 1989

Community	Library	Vote For	Vote Against	Amount of Referendum	General Special	Other Ballot Items
ALASKA						
Soldotna	Soldotna PL	75 %	25 %	$1,100,000	G	N
CALIFORNIA **						
Livermore	Livermore PL	61	39	760,000	G	Y
* Los Angeles	Los Angeles PL	62	38	90,000,000	G	Y
Los Angeles	Los Angeles PL	68	32	53,400,000	G	Y
San Francisco	San Francisco PL	76	24	109,500,000	G	Y
Vacaville	Vacaville PL/Solano Cty. Lib.	52	48	2,900,000	G	Y
GEORGIA						
Villa Rica	Villa Rica PL	66	34	50,000	S	Y
ILLINOIS						
Lake Zurich	Ela Area PL	66	34	3,550,000	G	N
Prospect Heights	Prospect Heights PL	67	33	2,900,000	G	N
Richmond	Nippersink PL	54	46	695,000	G	N
IOWA						
Cresco	Cresco PL	75	25	269,500	S	N
Nevada	Nevada PL	61	39	600,000	S	N
* Slater	Slater PL	42	58	230,000	S	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
* Chelmsford	Chelmsford PL	49	51	1,000,000	S	N
* Anonymous	Anonymous	46	54	1,592,000	G	N
Lynnfield	Lynnfield PL	62	38	500,000	G	Y
North Reading	Flint Memorial Lib.	56	44	2,970,148	S	N
Plymouth	Plymouth PL	51	49	8,525,000	S	N
Spencer	Richard Sugden PL	61	39	455,000	S	Y
* West Tisbury	West Tisbury Free PL	59	41	280,000	G	Y
* Westminster	Forbush Memorial Lib.	48	52	1,250,000	G	Y
* Williamstown	Williamstown PL	57	43	310,000	S	N
MICHIGAN						
Howell	Howell Carnegie Dist. Lib.	66	34	4,525,000	S	N
Rochester	Rochester Hills PL	56	44	10,200,000	G	N
Saginaw	Thomas Township Lib.	67	33	165,000	G	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
* Grantham	Dunbar Free Lib.	49	51	350,000	G	Y
* Hampstead	Hampstead PL	65	35	825,000	G	Y
* Hollis	Hollis Social Lib.	55	45	600,000	G	Y
New Castle	New Castle PL	80	20	850,000	G	N
Rye	Rye PL	70	30	75,000	G	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Clovis	Clovis-Carter PL	65	35	2,800,000	S	N
OHIO						
Galion	Galion PL	67	33	900,000	G	N
Grafton	Grafton/Midview PL	55	45	650,000	S	N
* Grove City	Southwest PL	43	57	20,000,000	G	N
New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas Cty. Lib.	60	40	1,500,000	G	Y
Oberlin	Oberlin PL	64	36	1,500,000	G	N
Shelby	Marvin Memorial Lib.	52	48	300,000	G	N
Zanesville	Muskingum Cty. PL	51	49	5,000,000	G	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Checotah	Checotah Jim Lucas Lib.	77	23	300,000	S	Y
Tulsa	Tulsa City-Cty. Lib. Sys.	66	34	4,200,000	G	N
OREGON						
Dallas	Dallas PL	62	38	650,000	G	Y
* Eugene	Eugene PL	42	58	12,000,000	S	N
Stayton	Stayton PL	60	40	150,000	G	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Columbia	Richland Cty. PL	72	28	27,000,000	S	N
TEXAS						
Freeport	Brazoria Cty. Lib. Sys.	64	36	750,000	G	N
VIRGINIA						
Chesapeake	Chesapeake PL	58	42	10,600,000	G	N
Richmond	Cty. of Henrico PL	67	33	3,000,000	S	Y
WASHINGTON						
Enumclaw	Enumclaw PL	72	28	1,250,000	S	N
* Kennewick	Mid-Columbia Lib.	52	48	183,000	G	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Morgantown	Morgantown PL	71	29	600,000	S	Y
WISCONSIN						
Stoughton	Stoughton PL	65	35	1,000,000	G	N
TOTALS		**61 %**	**39 %**	**$394,759,648**	**S35%/ G65%**	**Y41%/ N59%**

* Referenda that failed

** A statewide referenda (Proposition 85) also passed in California providing $75,000,000 for public library facilities

somewhat with the acknowledgement that during the last three years, the nation has been in a period of relative economic stability with slow, but consistent growth.

In 1989, as with all three years combined, 65 percent of the referenda were held during general elections as opposed to special elections. In comparing the success rates of referenda held during special elections and those held during general elections, it appears that special elections still have a slight edge overall. This year, 78 percent of the special elections passed compared to 73 percent of the general elections. This is comparable with the combined three-year success rate of 83 percent for special elections and 75 percent for general elections. Of the 13 referenda that failed in 1989, almost 70 percent of them were held during general elections.

Calendar watching & voters

While special elections have a slight advantage, the time of the year the election is held seems to have more significance on the possibility

If at first you don't succeed, run a second campaign and change your strategy

A Tale of Two Bond Campaigns: The Los Angeles Public Library

By Robert Reagan

A SNAPSHOT taken of the Los Angeles Public Library in August 1987 would not have been a pretty picture. It would have shown a library system with its Central Library closed by a devastating arson fire; a proposal to expand and renovate the Central Library making its way through the myriad stages of review; 13 branch facilities cited for not meeting existing earthquake safety codes; a number of other branch buildings in need of expansion or remodeling; three branches operating out of inadequate, rented storefronts; and three parcels of vacant land awaiting funds to make good on the promise "A New Branch Library Will Be Built on This Site."

On August 17, into this snapshot stepped Los Angeles City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky to propose a $70 million bond measure to meet some of the library needs and to replace an aged police station. Specifically it called for $30 million to meet the city's obligation for the funding of the Central Library project; $12.5 million for repairs to nine branches to bring them up to seismic code standards; $3.5 million to build a new branch in the San Fernando Valley and to rebuild the Watts Branch Library; $9 million for other library capital needs; and $15 million for the police station.

Trekkies, political-style

The proposal gained immediate support and began its trek through the political process. What emerged was a bond issue slated for the June 7, 1988 ballot totaling $88.9 million that concentrated on just the library needs and included at least one project in each of the 15 council districts.

It would meet the Central Library obligation, replace or renovate 15 branches that did not meet earthquake standards, replace five inadequate branch buildings, expand and remodel five others, and build facilities for three new branch libraries in the San Fernando Valley. A snafu in the election procedure, involving the cost of the election itself, caused the measure to be withdrawn from the June ballot and held over for the November general election. The task facing those who sought passage of this ballot issue, appropriately given the designation Proposition L (for library), was enormous.

After the infamous Proposition 13, this new bond measure would need a two-thirds positive vote to pass. The first step was to gather an organizing committee and develop a strategy. Library employees were restricted in the degree to which they could participate, so it fell upon members of the Board of Library Commissioners to take the lead.

Celebrating the library campaign

The board obtained three outstanding library devotees—Ray Bradbury, Charlton Heston, Irving Wallace—as committee chairs. They assembled an impressive list of notables, many of them elected officials, to be honorary co-chairs. And they hired the distinguished consulting firm Cerrell Associates, Inc. to plot the campaign. Joe Cerrell, a veteran of dozens of successful political battles, provided that needed savvy.

The next months were crammed with activity. Money was raised. Endorsements were obtained. Editorial support was acquired. A speakers bureau was assembled, trained, and deployed. Letters were written. Precincts were walked. Ads were placed. And arms were twisted. Hundreds of library employees, members of Friends groups, and other library supporters donated free time to take on the vital chores. It was an exhausting, united effort.

Well, an almost united effort. One member of the City Council, Nate Holden, opposed the proposition because he was against one of the methods of funding the Central Library project. He wrote the opposing ballot message and campaigned for its defeat.

On November 8, 1988, the voters went to the polls. When all the ballots had been counted, Proposition L had missed passage by the smallest of margins. The "yes" vote was 514,588, or 62.37 percent. The "no" vote was 310,385, or 37.62 percent. The measure received more than 50 percent "yes" votes in each of the 15 council districts, much better than the 1968 results, but gained the necessary two-thirds in only six districts. Ironically, it passed by the third largest margin, 73 percent, in Councilman Holden's district.

Political analysts reasoned that the councilman's opposition was enough to worry the normally conservative voters, particularly those in the San Fernando Valley. Undaunted, and heartened by the number of positive votes, the library commissioners decided to try again.

Never say die

To be eligible for the next election, to be held in April 1989, the ballot measure had to be "significantly different" than the one turned down by the voters; the Central Library project was removed and the issue was restricted to the 28 branches. Now working for the passage of Proposition #1—The Branch Library Facilities Bond—the committee went back to work.

There was more fundraising, more mailings, more speeches, more walking, more talking, etc., etc., etc. This time there was no organized opposition. But on the other hand, not being a presidential election, and with no major local contests, there would be a much smaller turnout, which usually favors the conservative point of view.

There were two major changes in the strategy. The campaign was divided: one approach for the San Fernando Valley, headlining the creation of three new branches, and another for the rest of the city, concentrating on the seismic problems. And, the printed materials were brightened and given more punch.

On April 11, 1989, once again the voters of Los Angeles cast their ballots. In the early hours of the next morning it was learned that 68.2 percent of the voters had approved the expenditure of $53.4 million to improve the branches of the Los Angeles Public Library. All the hard work, the extra hours, and the support from the wallets and pocketbooks had turned the tide. Now there would be money to address the building needs of one of the major library systems in the United States. [Money for refurbishing the Central Library was subsequently obtained through other channels.]

Robert Reagan is Public Information Director, Los Angeles Public Library

Table 3
Ranked Importance of Campaign Methods (combined 1987–1989 data)

Campaign Method	Avg. Ranking
Pamphlets, fact sheets, bookmarks, etc.	7.93
Newspaper ads, feature articles	7.49
Press releases	7.08
Letters to the editor, editorials	6.42
Community group presentations	6.34
Endorsements by community leaders	6.29
Library Friends group	6.21
Mass mailings (postcards, flyers, etc)	5.56
Volunteers' telephone contact	4.69
Public forums	4.55
Use of previous precinct voting records	3.33
Private business participation	2.95
Chamber of Commerce participation	2.63
AV (slide or videotape) presentations	2.60
Radio spots	2.51
Yard signs	2.45
Organized door-to-door contact	2.21
Hire a public relations firm or consultant	1.47
Television spots	1.39
Pre-vote poll of registered voters	1.34

Table 4
Significance for Success of Campaign (combined 1987–1989 data)

Item	Avg. Ranking
Need for new/improved buildings	9.35
Quality of library service in the past	8.50
Public relations efforts	7.84
Activity of Friends group/library board	7.50
Campaign organization efforts	7.22
Educational level of community	6.44
Timing of vote	6.38
Endorsements by community leaders	6.37
Building design, cost of location	5.86
Socioeconomic level of community	5.76
Economic climate	5.48
Involvement of the business community	3.37
Increase in taxation	3.27
Competing item on ballot	1.73
Organized opposition	1.53

Table 5
Significance for Failure of Campaign (combined 1987–1989 data)

Item	Avg. Ranking
Increase in taxation	7.94
Timing of vote	7.42
Economic climate	7.06
Organized opposition	6.36
Building design, cost of location	5.33
Public relations efforts	5.15
Socioeconomic level of community	4.61
Campaign organization efforts	4.49
Educational level of community	4.29
Activity of Friends group/library board	4.21
Need for new/improved buildings	3.70
Competing item on ballot	3.70
Quality of library service in the past	3.33
Endorsements by community leaders	3.18
Involvement of the business community	2.73

for success when the data for the last three years are analyzed. Table 1 shows the number of referenda and the percentage of referenda that passed or failed during the four seasons.

Summer, fall, and winter all have a success rate of approximately 90 percent. However, in the spring, the success rate drops significantly to only 64 percent. If this trend in the data continues over the next few years, it would certainly bring into question the wisdom of holding a capital improvement campaign in the spring. A success rate of 64 percent is not bad, but compared to 90 percent, a library board would have to have a very good reason for proceeding with a spring referendum.

Library boards often wonder what the effect of competition from other ballot items means to their chances for success. While there are obviously local situations that can make a difference, the three-year combined data show no significant difference in the success rate for those referenda with competition compared to those without it.

Table 2 shows the allocation of the referenda by the authorizing agency. Municipalities lead with 45 percent. When combined with New England towns, the figure jumps to almost two-thirds. The rest of the referenda are spread out over counties, school and library districts, parishes, and townships.

The name is bond

Bond issues continue to be the most popular method of financing for public library referenda. Three quarters of the referenda held in 1989 resulted in bond issues. For the three-year period, over 80 percent resulted in the issuance of bonds. All of the bonds issued in 1989 for library referenda were general obligation (G.O.) bonds, whereby the full taxing authority of the funding agency stands behind the debt instrument.

Library directors again were asked to quantify the relative importance of various campaign methods. A scale of one to ten was used, with ten indicating the most important and one the least. Table 3 shows the campaign methods ranked in priority order of importance for the three-year combined data.

While it is certain that not all campaigns use the same methods, it is significant that on average, the perception of the importance of various campaign methods by library directors is very similar throughout the nation.

Significant to the campaign?

In addition to the campaign methods used, library directors were asked to assess the relative significance of various items to the success or failure of the referendum. Table 4 shows, in priority order, the reasons for success for all of the combined data; Table 5 shows the reasons for failure. Here, the differences are dramatic.

The need for the new or improved library building was the most important factor in those campaigns that passed, but it was one of the least important factors in those campaigns that failed. The quality of service offered in the past as well as the public relations efforts put forth during the campaign were also rated as very important in campaigns that passed. Further, library directors felt that the campaign organization efforts, activities of the Friends and Library Board were also important along with the timing of the vote. From here, the importance of the factors ranked dropped off significantly.

The primary reason given for the reason for failure was the increase in taxation; the old nemesis of bond campaigns still reigns as the most perceived reason library capital campaigns fail. The timing of the vote was reported as the second most significant factor. This factor is obviously very important, since it also scored high in the rankings for reasons for success. Especially in light of the information regarding the relatively low rate of success in the spring, the timing of the referendum may be the single most important decision for the library board.

The economic climate and organized opposition also scored very high as reasons for failure. Obviously, if the local economy is in bad shape or if there is highly organized opposition to the library issue or, more likely, to any capital campaign that will raise taxes, the chances of success are greatly diminished.

A library board would be well advised to test the waters to see if either of these problems exist in the community. If so, it may be wise to delay the referendum until the situation improves or to at least take these factors into account in planning the campaign strategy. At this point, the factors for failure begin to drop off significantly, although any of the factors listed can have an important impact on a campaign if they are not handled adequately or well researched.

CALENDAR

Annual Georgia Archives Institute, Conference for Library Assistants, The 83rd Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

JUNE

20—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, New York. Fee: Free. Seminars are on first come, first served basis. **June 26**, Cincinnati. To register, call 800-233-1026.

21-22—The 12th Annual New York State Library Assistants Conference, Tompkins Cortland Community College, Dryden, N.Y. Open Forum with the Executive Council of the association. Contact: Barbara Greene and Janice Lawrence, Tompkins Cortland Community Coll., 170 N. St., Dryden, NY 13053; 607-844-8211.

22—The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago. Theme: "Preservation Issues in Collection Management." Limited to 100 persons. Fee: $95 for ALA/ALCTS members; $125, ALA personal members; $160, nonmembers. Contact: ALCTS, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; 800-545-2433, x5035.

JULY

8-13—Lilly Library and Bloomington Division of the Indiana University School of Continuing Studies. Theme: "Reference Sources for Rare Books." The course will concentrate on bibliographies and other reference sources of the library's 400,000 books, 100,000 pieces of music, and six million manuscripts. Fee: $300. Contact: Alice Fleming, School of Continuing Studies, 204 Owen Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405; 812-855-6329.

10—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, Philadelphia. Fee: Free. Seminars are on first come, first served basis. **July 12**, Minneapolis; **July 17**, Boston; **July 19**, Chicago; **July 26**, Washington, D.C. To register, call 800-233-1026.

13-16—Study Conference: V.I.P. 25 Years of Library Service to Visually Impaired Persons, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales. Theme: "Library Services to the Visually Impaired." Fee: £45 (pounds sterling). Includes: three nights accommodation in a single study bedroom and all meals through lunch Monday, July 16. Contact: The conference secretary, V.I.P. Conference, Ulverscroft Large Print Books Ltd., The Green, Bradgate Rd., Anstey, Leicester, E7 7FU; (0533) 36425; FAX (0533) 340205.

23-27—The Cammp Show, Expo-Center/Downtown, Chicago. Exposition and seminar program for professionals involved with computer graphics–aided multimedia and presentations. **September 10-14**, Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, New York. **February 11-15, 1991**, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. Contact: Debbie Rotolo, Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; 914-328-9157; outside NY, 800-248-KIPI.

23-August 3—Institute on Federal Library Resources, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by Catholic University of America, School of Library and Information Sciences. Curriculum will: identify the role of federal libraries, information centers, and data banks in the federal library community; discuss the implication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's posture as related to federal libraries; identify resources available through major government clearinghouses; compare the in-operation or the in-process development of the major federal library. Contact: The School of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064; 202-635-5085.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Association of Law Libraries: Minneapolis, Jun. 16-21; New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Chicago, Jun. 23-28; Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991. **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Society for Information Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

American Theological LA: Evanston, Ill., Jun. 25-30.

Asian Pacific Special and Law Librarians: Adelaide, Australia, Aug. 6-11.

Association of Jewish Libraries: Washington, D.C, Jun. 18-21.

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section: Cambridge, England, Sept. 5-8.

British LA Conference and Exhibition: Brighton, United Kingdom, Sept. 4-7.

Church and Synagogue LA: Portland, Oreg., Jul. 1-3.

Guadalajara International Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

International Congress on Medical Librarianship: New Dehli, India, Sept. 24-28.

International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians: Jerusalem, Jul. 3-5.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

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